



THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

FOUR LIVES LOST  
IN STEAMBOAT FIRE.

Mother, Who Might Have Escaped,  
Perished Trying to Save  
Her Child.

THREW INFANT INTO THE RIVER.

Several Passengers Leap Into the  
Water and Are Rescued by  
Riversmen on Tugs—  
Cargo Destroyed.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The disaster which totally destroyed the steamer Sun, running in the Memphis and Fulton trade, and summarily wiped out four lives at an early hour this morning, was one of the most ever experienced in Memphis.

The dead are D. A. Bailey and wife of Old River, Ark., and Mrs. G. M. Timbs and baby of Richardson, Tenn.

There were about ten passengers, who spent the night on board the boat, and many thrilling narratives are being told of their narrow escapes.

Nothing was ever heard from Bailey and his wife after the alarm of fire until the finding of the bodies. While they have not been positively identified, it is thought that all the rest of the passengers have been accounted for. A number of passengers were compelled to jump into the river and were rescued by tugs in the harbor.

The cargo on the boat had not been unloaded, and will be a complete loss, including a lot of cotton and cotton seed. Only the hull of the boat escaped damage by the flames. The Sun was 3 years old.

The fire originated in a pile of seed cotton on the boiler deck, and probably was started by a spark from the furnace. The boat was valued at \$10,000, and was about half insured. The cargo was totally destroyed.

DEATH HAS NOT VISITED THEM.  
Children, Grandchildren and Great-  
grandchildren Living.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Pittsburg, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Maible celebrated their golden wedding day today. They were married in this city and make claim of not having lost a child, any children, grand children or great-grandchildren. They entertained 300 guests to-day.

STOLE CHICKENS AND TURKEYS.  
Henhouse of Julius Ruhland In-  
vaded—Other Robberies.

Julius Ruhland of No. 310 North Ninth street reported to the police of the Fourth District that seven fine chickens and one turkey were stolen from his henhouse Tuesday night.

The room of Roy La Mare at the Bridge Hotel, No. 70 North Third street, was burglarized yesterday and an overcoat valued at \$10 and a watch valued at \$20 were stolen from his room.

STOLE FLOWERS OF NO. 1424 NORTH FOURTH STREET REPORTED THAT A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN VALUED AT \$20 WERE STOLEN FROM HIS ROOM.

## HERMAN SCHMIDT HAS A CONVENIENT CANDLE.

HERMAN SCHMIDT  
Reading his newspaper in a dark street car, by the light of his adjustable candle lamp.HAS HIS STREET CAR  
LIGHT IN HIS POCKET.

Herman Schmidt Is Prepared to  
Read, No Matter How Dark  
May Be the Car.

## INVENTED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Made Contrivance Out of Copper  
Wire, a Brass Tube, a Bit  
of Furniture and a  
Wagon Key.

Herman Schmidt carries his street car illumination in his pocket. When he wants to read his evening paper on the way home he takes out his light, and, clamping it to the plaster of the car window, settles down in his seat to assimilate the news of the world, while the other passengers bow to his genius.

Schmidt is a carpenter, who resides with his family at No. 224 North Market street. Out of sheer self-defense he says that he invented his adjustable, self-folding, pocket-holding, candle-power lamp. The idea came to him after the lights in the street cars began burning low. His hard duties in the employ of the Pacific Express Company gave him little time to keep up with the "band wagon" of current events, except the opportunity he might snatch to glance at the paper on the way home.

Rather than submit to the inconvenience of a gloomy half hour on the cars in the evening, he resolved to read. The result is shown in his device. Out of a piece of copper wire eight inches long, a brass tube, a piece of old-fashioned furniture and a wagon key he constructed his lamp. The first appearance of the new lamp in one of the Eighteenth street cars of the Transit company made a "hit" with the passengers. It was usually got on the car downtown where it was sure to secure a seat near the window. This is necessary to enjoy the benefits of his light. Of course, the passenger in the seat with him shares the light, and very often those in the seats in front and behind the one in an occupying are glad to get some of the candle power on their reading matter. I am perfectly willing that they should get a sympathetic with them. The lamp created plenty of amusement for several nights after its first appearance in the street cars. On the Eighteenth street line it is getting to know me now, and the passengers are beginning to know it. One conductor told me that his company would be pleased if all the passengers would furnish their own lights, as it would cut down operating expenses.

What would he do with a junking party of twelve thrust so unexpectedly on his hands?

doctor went dumbly back to the rear platform and sat on the rail, while the passengers congratulated Schmidt. The man with the adjustable lamp is now more of a feature on the cars in which he happens to ride than the gloom surrounding his single candle flame, against which his strong face is turned.

Schmidt explained his lamp last night. He cut a small section off a brass tube. This is the socket for the candle. The tube was fitted into a tin gutter, which was pushed to the bottom edge of the tubing, where caught the drippings of the candle. By a not screw at place of copper wire eight inches long was fastened to the socket. The wire was bent in a double curve, the upper end of which was secured firmly to an old wooden button taken from a piece of furniture. The button was shaped so that it fitted into the eye of a wagon key. The flanges of the key are steel. They spring open and clamp about any projection to which the owner of the lamp may desire to fasten his contrivance.

The sections on the lamp may be taken apart and placed in the pocket. They can be fitted together in a few seconds and adjusted. The candle is dropped into the socket and lit. Then the reader is ready for his intellectual feast on the way home. Mr. Schmidt is modest over his achievement, and admits that its moral is to be usually get on the car downtown where it was sure to secure a seat near the window. This is necessary to enjoy the benefits of his light. Of course, the passenger in the seat with him shares the light, and very often those in the seats in front and behind the one in an occupying are glad to get some of the candle power on their reading matter. I am perfectly willing that they should get a sympathetic with them. The lamp created plenty of amusement for several nights after its first appearance in the street cars. On the Eighteenth street line it is getting to know me now, and the passengers are beginning to know it. One conductor told me that his company would be pleased if all the passengers would furnish their own lights, as it would cut down operating expenses.

What would he do with a junking party of twelve thrust so unexpectedly on his hands?

NOT WANTED AT CORONATION.

Proposed Congressional Delegation  
Would Embarrass the Court.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.  
London, Dec. 25.—A news dispatch from London announced that Mr. James Cullum is introducing a bill in the Senate providing for a congressional delegation of twelve to attend King Edward's coronation as representatives of the United States.

The absurdity of this proposition is equalled by its silliness. Such a delegation would be a source of unspeakable embarrassment to the court.

The Duke of Norfolk, cannot now find places for those subjects of the King and the Ambassadors, who have a right to appear at all ceremonies.

CHAMP CLARK FAVORS  
A GENERAL BALLOT.

He Is Willing to Submit His  
Chances of Senatorship  
to Popular Vote.

## OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN TO-DAY.

Will Not Enter Into Joint Debate  
—Anticipates Legislation in  
Congress Hostile to  
Democrats.

Congressman Champ Clark of the Ninth Missouri Congressional District passed through St. Louis yesterday on his way from Washington to his home in Bowling Green. While in the national capital Mr. Clark devoted all the time he could spare from his duties as Congressman to perfecting arrangements for his senatorial campaign. He has matters thoroughly in hand and will open his campaign without delay.

The opening gun will be fired at La Grange, where Mr. Clark will speak this afternoon. Tonight he will talk at Canton. To-morrow afternoon he is booked to deliver an address at Madison. Saturday afternoon he will talk at Huntsville, and Monday night at Washington. It is the intention of Mr. Clark to carry on a vigorous campaign, and he will leave no stone unturned to secure a seat in the Senate.

In reference to State primaries for Senator, Mr. Clark is in favor of a universal ballot. He says he is willing to take his chances with the people, and allow the choice to be made by popular vote. The people, he declares, should make their desires known in the matter of Senators, and from their will no deviation should be made.

In very decided terms Mr. Clark said that he would not enter a joint debate with Governor Stone or any other candidate for the senatorial seat. He believes that skill in debate does not signify fitness for the Senate; neither does it in any wise display the desires of the people. Recent debates of this kind, he says, have not been convincing, and, further, have done no particular good to the Democratic party.

Congressman Clark stated that up to date the winter in Washington has been a busy one. He does not believe that any very great or lasting results have been obtained from the activity, but says that things have been "uncommon" lively. In speaking of President Roosevelt he appeared unwilling to make any positive declaration, but hinted that the policy of dining Booker Washington and repudiating chiefs of the army was not popular with the American people, and would not do any harm to the Democratic party.

In speaking of the conditions existing in the present session of Congress, Mr. Clark said that the Republican majority was pushing things with a high hand and would continue to do so. All bills favorable to Democratic policy will be put through slowly, and he is ready to furnish the Democratic members to fight every inch of ground.

"Along party lines," said Mr. Clark, "there will be much legislation after the Christmas recess. The Republican combine is strong and determined, and though it will meet opposition, numbers are bound to make it successful. Above all things they should be careful of the tariff. The tariff is a delicate matter. The Republicans, who are in a large majority, have their programme mapped out and will carry it out with an iron hand, forcing an early adjournment of Congress."

"They will pass the ship-subsidy bill and a Nicaragua Canal bill, and I do not believe any arguments in favor of Panama will be considered. Above all things they will not permit the Dingley tariff bill to be changed in the slightest degree. They will allow no 'tariff tinkering,' to use Governor Steele's expression. They will pass either a bill cutting down Southern representation, because of the disfranchisement of the negroes, or a Federal election law, most probably the latter."

"To a certainty, however, no objectionable law will be passed without a hard fight. The Democratic minority will fight to the bitter end on every proposition of doubtful propriety."

"The proposed election law of Mr. Bartholdt is, in my opinion, an outrage. The proposition of passing Dingley United States Marshals at the polls over the voters is oppressive. It was tried before and met with such popular indignation as to be shelved. I hope forever."

"Of the probable action of Democratic county chairmen, to meet in St. Louis on December 30, I know nothing. In fact, I did not know that such a meeting was to be held until two days before leaving Washington. I understand that Mr. Selbert sent out notices of the meeting. If this is the case, I have had no evidence of it."

"While in Washington I was so busy that I had little or no time to devote to passing events in Missouri. I read the evidence in the Cardwell case, but know nothing of the matter other than what the newspapers contained. Of the fight for Federal offices in St. Louis, I heard much of it in Washington, but took little interest in it."

T. M. JAMES OF  
KANSAS CITY DEAD.

Millionaire Merchant an Uncle of  
Frank and Jesse James—He  
Was a Ferent Baptist.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 25.—T. M. James, uncle of Frank and Jesse James, died here to-day at the age of 79 years. His estate is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Mr. James was one of the most upright and successful business men of Kansas City. He was a Baptist, and there are many which he finished.

To Calvary Baptist Church alone he contributed \$50,000. When, on the day of the opening service, it was announced, with a degree of satisfaction, that "all we owe to-day on this magnificent structure is \$3,000," Mr. James arose in his pew and declared the service must not end with a dollar owing. He then said he would be one of two to make up the deficit. The \$50,000 was raised during the next ten minutes. Mr. James contributed something like \$20,000.

Strict in his religion, Mr. James was also as strict in his business. He came here from Kentucky in 1854, and opened a gunsmith's store. For twenty years it has been one of the largest on the river. When the war broke out, he was engaged by the Government to make arms. He was then given the key to the prison and then cautioned that it must be taken care of.

BROWN OF CARTHAGE,  
IS NOT THE MAN.

Former State Representative Sees  
Phelps's Former Law Partner  
"for the First Time."

## MORE MYSTERY IN THE AFFAIR.

E. O. Brown, Accompanied by an  
Anonymous Attorney, Calls on  
Cardwell, Who Sees No Re-  
semblance to "Brown."

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 25.—E. O. Brown of Carthage and William O. Cardwell met to-day in this city "for the first time," as Cardwell asserted vehemently this afternoon.

Cardwell's own version of the affair is concise, and, he avers, complete. He prefaced it with the information that the Brown whom he met to-day is not the Brown of a month ago who paid him \$5,000 to withdraw his suit against The St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Cardwell said: "Christmas morning though it was, I had need to go to my office early in order to send out circulars relating to the co-operative home scheme, which I am embarking in. It was along about 9 o'clock, as nearly as I can recall now, when my work was interrupted by the arrival of two men. One of these was a prominent lawyer of this city. His name I cannot give. Mr. Brown may announce it if he wishes."

CARDWELL INTRODUCED  
TO E. O. BROWN OF CARTHAGE.

"I greeted my friend by wishing him the compliments of the season and at the same time, as any one would under the circumstances, extending the same to the third party."

"Don't you know who this is?" the lawyer asked.

"I replied that I did not."

"You ought to," my friend went on.

"You seem to have had some business with him."

"I remarked that all that might be, but that I had no recollection of meeting the gentleman before."

"Then the stranger broke in by asking me if I were certain that I could not place him. I did not even hazard a guess. I simply did not know the man. I told him I doubted if I had ever seen him before."

"This is Judge E. O. Brown of Carthage," our mutual friend then said, and I joined in his laugh. Brown did not. He then took a chair and we chatted for ten or fifteen minutes.

"Mr. Brown told me he had come to Kansas City to be vindicated. I told him that I had been in the vindicating business myself. He said that it had been asserted in the public press that it was he who had paid me money to withdraw my suit against The Republic."

"He asked me if I could be sure he was not the man who had effected the withdrawal. I had no hesitancy in giving him that assurance."

"CARTHAGE BROWN NOTHING LIKE MYSTERIOUS BROWN."

"The man who called on me to-day was nothing like the man who settled with me. Whereas this man Brown of Carthage is."

"Is he a tall, thin, cadaverous looking individual," the reporter asked.

Cardwell laughed and said: "By ginger, that description fits him to a dot."

"But the men are not at all alike," Cardwell resumed. "For, whereas the man who called on me to-day was six feet tall, thin and smooth-faced, the man who paid me the money to withdraw was three inches shorter, fully fifty pounds heavier and wore a mustache."

Cardwell positively declined to give the name of the mutual friend who took Brown to his office in the Dearborn building.

"Was it Walsh?" he was asked.

"He said it was not."

"Shannon?"

"Shannon, he declared, was not in the city and had not been for two weeks."

"Was it Frank Hagerman?"

"No."

"But I will not answer further," said Mr. Cardwell.

BREACH BETWEEN CROKER  
AND BELMONT WIDENS.

Belmont Dares the Tammany Chief to Repeat the Statement That  
He Used Money to Secure Support—Suit for Libel Re-  
gion by the New York Millionaire.

## EACH MAKES A STATEMENT CONTRADICTING THE OTHER.



PERRY BELMONT.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
New York, Dec. 25.—Richard Croker, when asked to-day at the Democratic Club if he would reply to Perry Belmont's statement that he had not only interfered in the selection of a congressional candidate in the seventh district, but had dictated the nomination of Councilman Joseph F. O'Grady, considered the question a moment, and then said:

"All I have to say is that the only interfering I did was for Mr. Belmont's own good. If somebody had not interfered in the matter the Grand Jury would have had to interfere."

"This was all the Tammany chieftain would say on this point, and he seemed indisposed to further discuss the subject."

Denies Belmont's Statement.

But when he was reminded that Mr. Belmont had stated that he was not, but had been, nor did he care to be, the Wigwag's chieftain's candidate, Mr. Croker bristled up and said:

"That statement is not true. Belmont has been here to see me a hundred times, and he cannot deny it. He wanted my support in the worst way. He came here morning, noon and night. Why, he nearly bothered me to death about his candidacy. That is all I care to say in reply to his remarks. The public can judge the rest for themselves."

That is all the Tammany chieftain would say on the subject, refusing point blank to go into details, and he admitted that as far as he was concerned the incident was closed.

Mr. Belmont said:

"Mr. Croker's statement that he had interfered for my good, and that if he had not interfered the Grand Jury would have had to interfere, is of such character that it requires positive, unmistakable answer."

"In the first place the vague charge about the Grand Jury must be the same charge contained in a newspaper yesterday that I had obtained my nomination by the use of money."

"Of account of that statement I have brought suit for libel. There is more excuse for a newspaper printing general gossip, even if it is unfounded and of a libelous nature than there is for Mr. Croker, at the head of a great political organization, and

the scene, and, with drawn clubs, stopped the rioting, chasing the negroes into their houses."

NEGRO FATALITY WOUNDED.  
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 25.—Charles Fairchild, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Rochester, shot and fatally wounded George Hayes, a negro, here to-day. The shooting occurred in a saloon conducted by Daniel Raymond. Fairchild is under arrest.

Quarrel of Children, Taken Up by  
Elders, Resulted in Wounding  
of Four White Men.

They Had Been Driven to Shelter  
by Fusillade of Stones, but  
Rallied and Put Whites  
to Flight.

New York, Dec. 25.—A race riot between whites and blacks in Harlem to-day developed serious proportions and kept the police busy for a time. The negroes, 100 strong, were armed with revolvers and clubs, while equally as many whites used stones and weapons. The negroes had the advantage, but were driven back into their tenements by the police, after they had charged on the whites with pistols and razors. Fifteen negroes were arrested. Four whites, including a policeman, were badly shot or cut.

The rioting began when some white boys stoned two negro girls, whereupon a dozen negroes seized the white boys and beat them. The white boys, when released, told their story to white men in the vicinity, and an organized attack was made on the negroes, who were driven back to their tenements under a shower of stones.

The confusion increased when the white men began to bombard the tenements with stones and other missiles, and the negroes fired from their windows into the crowd. The whites were surprised by the shooting, and, seeing men falling, wounded, turned and ran, and were followed by the negroes, who used knives and masses freely.

At this point a force of police arrived on

if he will confirm the statement contained in the paper I shall institute proceedings for libel against him personally.

"Mr. Croker's statement that he saw me over 100 times, morning, noon and night, never so bothered by a man in my life, is as false as the statement that he had not interfered against me politically. I visited the Democratic Club all together three times at long intervals. My purpose was not to ask for his support, which I could not under any circumstances have expected, owing to my political relations with him."

Relations With Croker Strained.

"My relations with Mr. Croker, as is well known, have long been strained, because, as a Democrat, although never a member of Tammany Hall, I have not approved of his course as the Tammany leader. Nevertheless, I recognized him as a Democrat in a position of authority in the party councils of New York City. My purpose was to assure myself that what he had told me and what he had told my friends in regard to his noninterference was true and that he would maintain that position."

"Several things had come to my knowledge which made me suspect his good faith. The reason why I was willing to meet him at all upon this matter was because when Mr. Muller informed me as a member of the State Committee that he would resign, and it was suggested to me to be his successor, I could not accept Mr. Muller's support and that of his delegation had I not been assured of Mr. Croker's noninterference, for there was every reason to expect his active opposition."

"As a Democrat, I naturally desired to have harmony of Democratic action in my nomination and be assured of the support of the Richmond County delegation in the convention I hoped to avoid opposition from any Democratic organization in Manhattan."

"With this object in view, I conferred with Mr. Croker. I repeat, not for the purpose of securing his support, but in order that I might be assured that he would take no active part in opposition to my nomination, as I felt that it was not worth while to precipitate a controversy over the nomination which might result in the defeat of the Democratic nominee."

LEADING TOPICS

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 7:31 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 4:34.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.  
For St. Louis and Vicinity—Continued fair weather; stationary temperature.  
For Missouri—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light south to southwest winds.  
For Illinois—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; light south to southwest winds.  
For Arkansas—Cloudy Thursday and Friday; variable winds.  
For Western Texas—Fair Thursday and Friday; somewhat cooler in southern portions Thursday; variable winds.  
For Eastern Texas—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday; light to fresh northeast winds on the coast.

1. Executive Pressure Having Effect.  
Breath Between Croker and Belmont.

2. An Interesting Christmas in the NEW ST. LOUIS.

3. Editorial.  
The Stage.

4. Murdered His Wife on Christmas Day.  
Officers Will Be Removed to Grounds.  
Farmer Left Dying on Railroad Track.

5. General Sporting News.

6. Republic Want Advertisements.

7. River Telegrams.  
East Side City News.

8. "Bad Car Service Impoverishes."  
A Temperance Talk of "Wine."  
Show "Will About Training Students."